

## TUM

TUG. *n. f.* [from the verb.] Pull performed with the utmost effort.

Downward by the feet he drew  
The trembling daffodil at the tug he falls,  
Vast ruins come along, rent from the smoking walls. *Dryd.*  
TUGGER. *n. f.* [from tug.] One that tugs or pulls hard.  
TUTOR. *n. f.* [from *tutor*, Lat.] Guardianship; superintendent care; care of a guardian or tutor.

A folly for a man of wisdom, to put himself under the tuition of a beast. *Sidney, l. ii.*  
They forcibly endeavour to cast the churches, under my care and tuition, into the moulds they have fashioned to their designs. *King Charles.*

If government depends upon religion, this shews the pestilential design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests, setting the latter wholly out of the tuition of the former. *South's Sermons.*

When so much true life is put into them, freely talk with them about what most delights them, that they may perceive that those under whose tuition they are, are not enemies to their friskation. *Locke.*

TULIP. *n. f.* [*tulipe*, Fr. *tulipa*, Lat.] A flower.

It hath a lily flower, composed of six leaves, shaped somewhat like a pitcher; the point of the middle of the flower is surrounded with stamens, and afterwards becomes an oblong fruit, which opens into three parts; and is divided into three cells, full of plain seeds, resting upon one another in a double row. To these may be added a coated root, with fibres on the lower part. The properties of a good tulip, according to the characteristics of the best florists of the present age, are, 1. It should have a tall stem. 2. The flower should consist of six leaves, three within, and three without, the former being larger than the latter. 3. Their bottom should be proportioned to their top; their upper part should be rounded off, and not terminate in a point. 4. The leaves when opened should neither turn inward nor bend outward, but rather stand erect; the flower should be of a middling size, neither over large nor too small. 5. The stripes should be small and regular, arising quite from the bottom of the flower. The chives should not be yellow, but of a brown colour. They are generally divided into three classes, viz. precoces, or early flowers; mediae, or middling flowers; and serotines, or late flowers. The early blowing tulips are not near so fair, nor rise half so high as the late ones, but are chiefly valued for appearing so early in the spring. Their roots should be taken up and spread upon mats in a shady place to dry; after which they should be cleared from their filth, and put up in a dry place until the season for planting. *Miller.*

The tulip opens with the rising, and shuts with the setting sun. *Hakevill.*

Why tulips of one colour produce some of another, and running thro' all, fill escape a blue. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

TUMULT. *n. f.* [*tumultus*, Fr. *tommelen*, Dutch; *tombolare*, Italian.]

1. To fall; to come suddenly to the ground.  
Though the treasure  
Of nature's germs tumble all together,  
Answer me. *Shakespeare.*  
2. To fall in great quantities tumultuously.  
When riches come by the course of inheritance and testaments, they come tumbling upon a man. *Bacon.*  
To stand or walk, to rise or tumble.  
As matter and as motion jumble. *Prior.*  
Sisyphus lifts his stone up the hill; which carried to the top, it immediately tumbles to the bottom. *Addison's Spectator.*

3. To roll about.  
I saw at the bottom of one tree a gentleman bound with many garters hand and foot, so well he might tumble and toise. *Sidney, l. ii.*

Glester stumbled, and in falling struck me  
Into the tumbling billows of the main. *Shakespeare, Rich. III.*

4. To play tricks by various libations of the body.  
Reform our sense, and teach the men to obey;  
They'll leave their tumbling, if you lead the way. *Rowe.*

TO TUMBLE, *v. a.*  
1. To turn over; to throw about by way of examination.  
When it came to the ears of Maximilian, and tumbling it over and over in his thoughts, that he should at one blow be defaced of the marriage of his daughter and his own, he lost all patience. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

A man by tumbling his thoughts, and forming them into expressions, gives them a new fermentation, which works them into a finer body. *Collier on Pride.*

They tumbled all their little quivers o'er,  
To chafe propitious shafts. *Prior.*

2. To throw by chance or violence.  
The mind often sets itself on work in search of some hidden ideas; though sometimes they are roused and tumbled out of their dark cells into open day-light by some turbulent passions. *Locke's Works.*

## TUM

3. To throw down.

Wilt thou still be hammering treachery,  
To tumble down thy husband and thyself,  
From top of honour to disgrace's feet?  
King Lycurgus, while he fought in vain,  
His friend to free, was tumbled on the plain.  
If a greater force than his holds him fast, or tumbles him down, he is no longer free. *Shakespeare.*

TUMBLE. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A fall.  
A country-fellow got an unlucky tumble from a tree; why, says a passenger, I could have taught you a way to climb, and never hurt yourself with a fall. *Dryden.*

TUMBLER. *n. f.* [from tumble.] One who shews postures by various contortions of body, or feats of activity.  
What strange agility and activeness do common tumblers and dancers on the rope attain to by continual exercise? *Locke.*

Nic. bounced up with a spring equal to that of the nimblest tumblers or rope-dancers.  
Never by tumbler thro' the hoops was shown,  
Such skill in passing all, and touching none. *Pope.*

TUMBLER. *n. f.* [*tumbler*, French.] A dungcart.  
Twofold once ended, get tumbler and man,  
And compass that fallow as soon as ye can. *Tiss. Hys.*

My corps is in a tumbler laid, among  
The filth and ordure, and inclosed with dung;  
That cart arrest, and raise a common cry;  
For sacred hunger of my gold I die. *Dryden.*

What shall I do with this beasty tumbler? go he down and sleep, you sot.  
To convince the present little race how unequal all their measures were to an antediluvian, in respect of the insects which now appear for men, he sometimes rode in an open tumbler. *Locke.*

TUMFACION. *n. f.* [*tumefacio*, Latin.] Swelling.  
The common signs and effects of weak fibres, are paleness, a weak pulse, tumefactions in the whole body. *Arbuthnot.*

TO TUMFY, *v. a.* [*tumefacio*, Lat.] To swell; to make to swell.  
I applied three small causticks triangular about the tumefied joint. *Wise's Surgery.*

A fleshy excrecence, exceeding hard and tumefied, supposed to demand extirpation. *Sharp's Surgery.*

TUMID. *adj.* [*tumidus*, Lat.]  
1. Swelling; puffed up.  
So high as heav'd the tumid hills, so low  
Down sunk a hollow bottom broad and deep,  
Capacious bed of waters. *Milton.*

2. Protuberant; raised above the level.  
Pompous; boastful; puffy; falsely sublime.  
Though such expressions may seem tumid and aspiring; yet cannot I scruple to use seeming hyperboles in mentioning felicities, which make the highest hyperboles but seeming ones. *Boyle.*

TUMOUR. *n. f.* [*tumor*, Latin.]  
1. A morbid swelling.  
Tumour is a disease, in which the parts recede from their natural state by an undue encrease of their bulk. *Wise's Surgery.*

Having dissected this swelling vice, and seen what it is that feeds the tumour, if the disease be founded in pride, the abating that is the most natural remedy. *Gower's of the Tongue.*

2. Affected pomp; false magnificence; puffy grandeur; swelling mien; unsubstantial greatness.  
His stile was rich of phrase, but seldom in bold metaphors; and so far from the tumour, that it rather wants a little elevation. *Warton.*

It is not the power of tumour and bold looks upon the passions of the multitude. *LeStrange.*

TO TUMOUR, *adj.* [from tumour.]  
1. Swelling; protuberant.  
Who ever saw any cypress or pine, small below and above,  
And tumour in the middle, unless some diseased plant. *Warton.*

2. Fastidious; vainly pompous; falsely magnificent.  
According to their subject, these styles vary; for that which is high and lofty, declaring excellent matter, becomes vain and tumourous, speaking of petty and inferior things. *B. Johnson.*

His limbs were rather sturdily than daintily, sublime and almost tumourous in his looks and gestures. *Hutton.*

TO TUMPT, among gardeners, to fence trees about with earth.  
TO TUMULATE, *v. n.* [*tumulo*, Latin.] To swell. This seems to be the sense here, but I suspect the word to be wrong.

Urinous spirits, or volatile alkalies, are such enemies to acid, that as soon as they are put together, they tumulate and grow hot, and continue to fight till they have dissipated or mortified each other. *Boyle.*

TUMULOUS. *adj.* [*tumulosus*, Lat.] Full of hills.  
TUMULOUSITY. *n. f.* [*tumulus*, Lat.] Hilliness.

TUMULT. *n. f.* [*tumulte*, Fr. *tumulus*, Latin.]  
1. A promiscuous commotion in a multitude.

A tumult is improved into a rebellion, and a government overturned by it.  
With ireful taunts each other they oppose,  
Till in loud tumult all the Greeks arose. *Pope.*

## TUM

## TUN

2. A multitude put into wild commotion.

3. A stir; an irregular violence; a wild commotion.

What stir is this? what tumults in the heavens?

Whence cometh this alarum and this noise? *Shakespeare.*

Tumult and confusion all embroil'd. *Milton.*

This piece of poetry, what can be nobler than the idea it gives us of the Supreme Being thus raising a tumult among the elements, and recovering them out of their confusion, thus troubling and becalming nature. *Addison's Spectator.*

TUMULTUARY. *adv.* [from tumultuary.] In a tumultuary manner.

TUMULTUARINESS. *n. f.* [from tumultuary.] Turbulence; inclination or disposition to tumults or commotions.

The tumultuaries of the people, or the factiousness of prebsters, gave occasion to invent new models. *K. Charles.*

TUMULTUARY. *adj.* [*tumultuair*, Fr. from tumult.]  
1. Disorderly; promiscuous; confused.

Perkin had learned, that people under command used to consult, and after to march in order, and rebels contrariwise; and observing their orderly, and not tumultuary arming, doubted the work. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

My fellows were at that time no way proportionable to hazard a tumultuary conflict. *K. Charles.*

Is it likely, that the divided atoms should keep the same ranks in such a variety of tumultuary agitations in that liquid medium. *Clave's Sleep.*

2. Reflex; put into irregular commotion.  
Men who live without religion, live always in a tumultuary and reflex state. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

TO TUMULTUATE, *v. n.* [*tumultuer*, Lat.] To make a tumult.

TUMULTUATION. *n. f.* [from tumultuare.] Irregular and confused agitation.

That in the found the contiguous air receives many strokes from the particles of the liquor, seems probable by the sudden and eager tumultuation of its parts. *Boyle's Works.*

TUMULTUOUS. *adj.* [from tumult; tumultuous, Fr.]  
1. Put into violent commotion; irregularly and confusedly agitated.

The strong rebuff of some tumultuous cloud  
Hurried him aloft. *Milton.*

His dire attempt; which nigh the birth  
Now rowling, boils in his tumultuous breast,  
And like a devilish engine back recoils  
Upon himself. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

The vital blood, that had forsook my heart,  
Returns again in such tumultuous tides,  
It quite o'ercomes me. *Addison's Cato.*

2. Violently carried on by disorderly multitudes.  
Many civil broils, and tumultuous rebellions, they fairly overcame, by reason of the continual presence of their King, whose only person oftentimes contains the unruly people from a thousand civil occasions. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

3. Turbulent; violent.  
Nought rests for me in this tumultuous strife,  
But to make open proclamation. *Shakespeare.*

Furiously running in upon him with tumultuous speech, he violently taught from his head his rich cap of fables. *Kantles.*

4. Full of tumults.  
The winds began to speak louder, and as in a tumultuous kingdom, to think themselves fittest instruments of commandment. *Sidney, l. ii.*

TUMULTUOUSLY. *adv.* [from tumultuous.] By act of the multitude; with confusion and violence.

It was done by edit, not tumultuously; the sword was not put into the people's hand. *Bacon's Holy War.*

TUN. *n. f.* [*tinne*, Sax. *tonne*, Dut. *tonne*, *tonneau*, Fr.]  
1. A large cask.

As when a spark  
Lights on a heap of powder, laid  
Fit for the tun, some magazine to store  
Against a tumour'd war. *Milton.*

2. A pipe; the measure of two hogheads.  
Any large quantity proverbially.

I have ever follow'd thee with hate,  
Drawn thus of blood out of thy country's breast. *Shakespeare.*

4. A drunkard. In burlesque.  
Here's a tun of midnight-work to come,  
Og from a treason-tavern rolling home. *Dryden.*

5. The weight of two thousand pounds.

6. A cubick space in a ship, supposed to contain a tun.

7. Dryden has used it for a perimetrical measure, I believe without precedent or propriety.

A tun about was every pillar there;  
A polish'd mirror shone not half so clear. *Dryden.*

TO TUN, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put into casks; to barrel.

If in the must, or wort, while it worketh, before it be tunned, the burrage stay a time, and be often changed with fresh, it will make a sovereign drink for melancholy. *Bacon.*

The same fermented juice degenerating into vinegar, yields an acid and correcting spirit. The same juice tunned up, arms itself with tartar. *Boyle's Works.*

## TUN

TUNABLE. *adj.* [from tune.] Harmonious; musical.

A cry more tunable  
Was never hallow'd to, nor cheer'd with horn. *Shakespeare.*

Hard are the ways of truth, and rough to walk,  
Smooth on the tongue discours'd, pleasing to th' ear,  
And tunable as sylvan pipe or song. *Milton.*

All tunable sounds, whereof human voice is one, are made by a regular vibration of the sonorous body, and undulation of the air, proportionable to the acuteness, or gravity of the tone. *Holder.*

Several lines in Virgil are not altogether tunable to a modern ear. *Garrick's Pref. to Ovid.*

TUNABLENESS. *n. f.* [from tunable.] Harmony; melodiousness.

TUNABLY. *adv.* [from tunable.] Harmoniously; melodiously.

TUNE. *n. f.* [*toon*, Dut. *ton*, Swed. *tuens*, It. *tone*, Fr. *tonus*, Lat.]

1. Tune is a diversity of notes put together. *Locke.*  
Came he to sing a raven's note,  
Whose dismal tone bereft my vital pow'r. *Shakespeare.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; as merry tunes, doleful tunes, solemn tunes, tunes inclining men's minds to pity, warlike tunes; so that tunes have a preposition to the motion of the spirits. *Bacon.*

Keep untidely nature to her law,  
And the low world in measur'd motion draw  
After the heavenly tune, which none can hear  
Of human mould with gross unpurged ear. *Milton.*

That sweet song you sung one starry night,  
The tune I still retain, but not the words. *Dryden.*

The disposition in the fiddle to play tunes. *Art. & Pope.*

2. Sound; note.  
Such a noise arose  
As the shrouds make at sea in a stiff tempest,  
As loud, and to as many tunes. *Shakespeare.*

3. Harmony; order; concert of parts.  
A continual parliament I thought would but keep the commonwealth in tune, by preserving laws in their due execution and vigour. *K. Charles.*

4. State of giving the due sounds, as the fiddle is in tune, or out of tune.

5. Proper state for use or application; right disposition; fit temper; proper humour.

A child will learn three times as much when he is in tune, as he will with double the time and pains, when he goes awkwardly, or is dragged unwillingly to it. *Locke.*

6. State of any thing with respect to order.  
Distressed Lear, in his better tune, remembers what we are come about. *Shakespeare's Lear.*

TO TUNE, *v. a.* [from the noun.]  
1. To put into such a state, as that the proper sounds may be produced.

Their golden harps they took,  
Harps ever tun'd, that glitter'd by their side. *Milton.*

2. To sing harmoniously.  
Ye angels, to that sound; and thou, my heart,  
Make room to entertain thy flowing joy. *Dryden.*

3. To sing harmoniously.  
Fountains, and ye that warble as ye flow,  
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise. *Milton.*

4. To sing harmoniously.  
Rouse up, ye Thebans; tune your To Paean;  
Your king returns, the Argians are o'ercome. *Dryden.*

5. To sing harmoniously.  
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know  
What's roundly smooth, and languishingly flow. *Pope.*

TO TUNE, *v. n.*  
1. To form one found to another.

The winds were hush'd, no leaf so small  
At all was seen to stir;  
Whilst tuning to the waters fall,  
The small birds sang to her. *Dryden, Q. of Cynthia.*

2. To utter with the voice inarticulate harmony.

TUNEFUL. *adj.* [*tune* and *full*.] Musical; harmonious.

I saw a pleasant grove,  
With chant of tuneful birds rebounding love. *Milton.*

Earth smiles with flow'rs renewing, laughs the sky,  
And birds to lays of love their tuneful notes apply. *Dryden.*

For thy own glory sing our sov'reign's praise,  
God of verses and of days?  
Let all thy tuneful sons adorn  
Their lasting works with William's name. *Prior.*

Poets themselves must fall, like those they sung,  
Deaf the praise'd ear, and mute the tuneful tongue. *Pope.*

TUNELINESS. *adj.* [from tune.] Unharmonious; unmusical.

When in hand my tunelish harp I take,  
Then do I more augment my foes delight.  
Swallow, what dost thou  
With thy tunelish serenade. *Spenser.*

TO TUNER, *n. f.* [from tune.] One who tunes.  
The pox of such antick, lipping, affected phantasies, these new tuners of accents. *Shakespeare.*